CD4+ T cells and regulatory T cells on day 20 in α-IL-10R MSEW mice compared to NR counterparts. This difference disappeared by day 30. Histological scoring showed no difference in disease severity between α-IL-10R treated MSEW and NR mice on day 20. However, on day 30, when α-IL-10R NR mice are recovering from colitis, MSEW mice showed persistent histological inflammation, mainly attributable to sustained epithelial damage. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Our results suggest that ELS prolongs intestinal inflammation and impairs epithelial repair. Future studies will focus on elucidating the mechanisms responsible for ELS-dependent impairment of mucosal repair in experimental colitis.

4242

Evaluating the effect of a compliant stent-graft prototype on effective stiffness in a cadaveric aorta

Shannen B Kizilski[1], Filippo Coletti, PhD[2], Rumi Faizer, MD[2], and Victor H. Barocas, PhD[2]
[1]University of Minnesota CTSI; [2]University of Minnesota

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: High aortic stiffness is associated with increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. The purpose of this work is to demonstrate the potential of our compliant stent-graft design to therapeutically increase aortic compliance over a standard aortic stent-graft. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The aorta from a human cadaver will be excised and placed into a pulse duplicator circuit. The stiffness of the system will be estimated using the pulse wave velocity (PWV), which will be calculated using the time delay between pressure measurements at proximal and distal locations in the system. Baseline measurements with the unstented aorta will be compared to two cases: (1) with a standard stent-graft placed, and (2) with our compliant stent-graft prototype in the descending thoracic aorta. PWV is calculated as the distance between the pressure sensors divided by the time delay. Faster PWV is associated with a stiffer vessel, or lower aortic compliance. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Prior work *in vitro* showed that the compliant stent-graft reduced peak and pulse pressures compared a standard, rigid stent-graft. We also expect the compliant device to exhibit lower PWV compared to a rigid stent-graft. Depending on the aortic tissue stiffness, the compliant stent-graft could raise or lower PWV compared to no stent. Mean pressure in the compliant case is likely to be slightly higher than the other two cases because the compliant stent-graft's narrower lumen increases flow resistance. Although mean pressure will be higher, peak pressure should be lower than in the standard stent-graft because the added compliance decreases overall pressure swing between systole and diastole. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Lower PWV in the compliant stent-graft over the standard stent-graft will indicate its potential to therapeutically lower aortic stiffness in patients needing aortic stenting. Positive outcomes from this study will be a step toward the eventual translation of a compliant stent-graft to clinical use.

4287

Extracellular vesicles as biomarkers for early detection of pancreatic cancer

Charles P Hinzman[1], Shivani Bansal[2], Yaoxiang Li[2], Partha Banerjee[2], and Amrita Cheema[2]
[1]Georgetown - Howard Universities; [2]Georgetown University Medical Center

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is projected to become the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths by 2030. Though many other cancers have seen improvements in patient survival rates, patients diagnosed with PDAC have a 5-year survival rate of only ~9%. A major contributor to decreased survival is late-stage diagnosis of the disease. New methods of early detection are urgently needed. Extracellular vesicles (EVs) are secreted from cells of all tissue types into the circulation. EVs play important roles in a variety of diseases. They have shown to promote cancer progression and they are being studied as potential biomarkers for disease diagnosis. The purpose of this study was to perform qualitative and quantitative characterization of small-molecule profiles of EVs derived from various pancreatic cancer (PC) and normal pancreas cell lines, to provide proof-of-concept for evaluating the efficacy of leveraging EVs as potential biomarkers of PDAC. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: EVs were isolated from the conditioned media of six PC and two normal pancreas cell lines using differential ultracentrifugation with filtration. EV enrichment was validated using quantitative ELISA, immunoblot and transmission electron microscopy. Targeted liquid chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) and untargeted (UPLC-QTOF-MS) metabolomics were used to analyze the biochemical composition of EVs. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The biochemical profile of PC EVs was found to be significantly different from the profiles of normal cell EVs. Interestingly, amino acids were downregulated in PC EVs as compared to normal cell EVs. However, PC EVs were enriched in lactate and malate. PC EVs also had significant upregulation in other small molecules such as xanthosine, guanosine diphosphate and nicotinamide. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Our results indicate that the biochemical characterization of EVs using metabolomics has the potential to yield biomarkers which can delineate cancer cell-derived EVs from normal cell-derived EVs. Further work will test the clinical significance of these findings by similar analyses of plasma of PDAC patients. Furthermore, these profiles may be detectable before progression of the disease to late-stage PDAC, leading to the development of assays for earlier diagnosis in patients.

4543

Glucocorticoid Receptors are essential effectors of TGFβ signaling in Triple Negative Breast Cancer

Carlos Jesus Perez Kerkvliet[1], Amy R Dwyer, Caroline Diep, Robert Oakley, Christopher Liddle, and Carol A Lange
[1]University of Minnesota CTSI

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The glucocorticoid receptor (GR) is a ubiquitous steroid hormone receptor that is emerging as a mediator of breast cancer metastasis. We aim to better understand the biology associated with phospho-GR species in TNBC and their contribution to tumor progression. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: To better understand how p-S134 GR may impact TNBC cell biology, we probed GR regulation by soluble factors that are rich within the tumor microenvironment (TME), such as TGFβ. TNBC cells harboring endogenous wild-type or S134A-GR species were created by CRISPR/Cas knock-in and subjected to *in vitro* assays of advanced cancer behavior. RNA-Seq was employed to identify pS134-GR target genes that are uniquely regulated by TGFβ in the absence of exogenously added GR ligands. Direct regulation of selected TGFβ-induced pS134-GR target genes was validated accordingly. Bioinformatics tools were used to probe publicly available TNBC patient data sets for expression of a pS134-GR 24-gene signature. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: In the